

THE UNVEILING OF THE BELL MEMORIAL

at

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO,

October the Twenty-Fourth, 1917.

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Dr. Bell in front of the Bell Memorial - October 1917

UNVEILING OF THE BELL MEMORIAL

Brantford, October 24th, 1917.

The Bell Memorial, erected by the Bell Telephone Memorial Association of Brantford, to the invention of the telephone in Brantford, and to the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, was officially unveiled by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, on the 24th of October, 1917, and the transfer made to the city of the Memorial, the "Alexander Graham Bell Gardens", and the Bell Homestead, the one-time residence of Alexander Melville Bell, and his distinguished son, Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor.

It was an occasion of the gathering of many distinguished personages. His Excellency was accompanied by Lord Richard Nevill, and Capt. Cenyon-Slaney, A.D.C.; His Honor, Sir John Hendrie, Lieut-Governor of Ontario, with Lady Hendrie, and Miss Enid Hendrie, was accompanied by Col. Alexander Fraser, and Lieut. Arnoldi, A.D.C. Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor represented the Dominion of Canada, and Hon. W.D. Macpherson, Provincial Secretary, represented the Ontario Government, and many of the leading citizens of both Canada and the United States were present.

Seldom in the history of any city has it the privilege enjoyed by Brantford on this occasion of unveiling a monument to commemorate a great invention and at the same time of having as its honored guest, the inventor himself, Dr. Bell, who arrived from Washington on October 23rd, accompanied by his family. Though seventy years of age, Dr. Bell stands erect and dignified, and responded with untiring vigor and enthusiasm when called upon to speak throughout the long day of entertainment.

Immense throngs of citizens gathered at the Station, in the Bell Memorial Gardens and along the entire route of the procession, to welcome the distinguished guest and to do honor to him who has been a benefactor to the whole world.

Reception at Station.

A reception was held in the Grand Trunk Station upon the arrival of the Vice-Regal party. Many of the distinguished guests and local residents were presented to His Excellency.

Leaving the station by the southern exit, His Excellency proceeded with the inspection of the Guard of Honor which was composed mostly of Great War Veterans.

The program called for choruses from the school children, but owing to the inclement weather, this was cancelled.

Three cheers and thunderous applause burst from the crowd when His Excellency mounted the platform to receive the civic address from His Worship, Mayor J.W. Bowlby.

Address of Welcome

by

His Worship, Mayor Bowlby, Brantford

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Brantford, a proud manufacturing city, less than 30,000 souls who have contributed more men and more money in proportion to their numbers than any other in this Dominion, for that matter, than in the British Empire, to fight the battles of the Empire to ensure the liberty of the world, permit me to welcome you as the Viceroy of our Sovereign Lord the King, a successor of a prince of the Royal Blood and of such distinguished noblemen as an Elgin, a Dufferin, a Lansdowne and an Aberdeen, a scion of the ancient and honorable House of Cavendish, coming to us to unveil a monument to the invention at Brantford of the telephone perhaps the greatest invention of all modern times, producing untold benefits in the social and industrial life of all communities, the civilized world over, I trust your coming amongst us will be most pleasurable and profitable. I have an added pleasure to discharge in presenting to you a representative Chief of the Six Nation Indian Council, whose people were valiant defenders in our earlier history of British power in the Northern half of this Continent.

CHIEF A.R. HILL, Secretary of the Six Nations' Council of Chiefs, who appeared attired in full war regalia, making a striking picture amongst the more sombre costumes of the men, was formally presented to His Excellency and read the following address:

The Warriors of the Six Nations extend to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome. May the Great Spirit watch over you and protect you and return you safe to your land. We, the men and warriors of the Six Nations, welcome you to within the neighborhood of our Reserve.

The Government of Canada has passed a law calling the men to military service. Therefore, we ask you, as the representative of our father, the King, that you will intercede for our young men that they be exempt from military service for overseas. We have several reasons for this request,

1st, the population is very small.

2nd, Our warriors to the number of about 300 or more are now in the firing line in Flanders, some having already paid the supreme sacrifice for King and Country.

3rd, we do not ask a total exemption from military service, but ask that our warriors be drafted and kept in Canada for home defence. By reason of our warriors being taken away, the foreign element may disrupt our domestic homes.

4th, that we wish to have our warriors near us to till the land which is essential in this time of need.

We pray the Great Spirit may give you wisdom as head of the Government of Canada, and we pray you may give our petition your earnest consideration.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

by

His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have to thank you most cordially for the welcome you have extended me today. It is a great pleasure to have this opportunity of taking part in the interesting proceedings of the day. Although the weather is not altogether that which should be desired, the warmth of the welcome you have already extended to me makes up for any deficiency in that respect. I can only trust that there will be a pleasant culmination of one of the most interesting stories, not only in Brantford or Canada, but the whole of the civilized world – the invention of the telephone.

I thank you as Chief of the Six Nations Indians for the address you have given me on behalf of your warriors, and I assure you I appreciate on behalf of his Majesty your expressions of loyalty and devotion. (Great applause).

The Vice-Regal party and guests then left in autos for the site of the Bell Memorial, the procession being via Market and Colborne Streets.

Ceremony at the Monument.

The monument is admirably located on a gore formed by West Street and Albion Street, which has been artistically laid out as a park and known as the Bell Memorial Gardens. The platform in front of the monument was decorated in a patriotic manner

with flags and bunting, and holding equal honors in draping the relief figures in the Memorial, were the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

Directly in front of the platform was assembled the band of the Dufferin Rifles, and a small company of the Army and Navy Veterans, who were inspected by His Excellency.

At 11:30 A.M. His Excellency arrived at the monument with many of the honored guests of the occasion. After some slight delay, Mr. W.F. Cockshutt, M.P., President of the Bell Memorial Association, addressed His Excellency and the assembly as follows: Your Excellency, Dr. Bell, our Guests and Fellow Citizens,

It devolves upon me as Chairman of the Bell Memorial Association, to preside on this most interesting occasion, and this I shall endeavour to do to the best of my ability.

First, we desire to express our most sincere thanks to His Excellency for his presence today, and that he has found it convenient to make the occasion of his first visit to Brantford coincident to the unveiling of this memorial. We are delighted to have His Excellency with us, and trust most sincerely that he will carry away from Brantford many pleasant recollections of this first visit.

Our citizens are also delighted that Dr. Bell, with members of his family, have honored us with their presence. Our committee are also highly gratified that many of the prominent public men of Canada and the United States are with us to do honor to the occasion.

The ceremonies of this day are unique in our history and the residents of the "The Telephone City" are thoroughly alive to their import. We meet today while still under the shadow of the Great War, and will not forget our boys at the front who are fighting,

bleeding, dying for the cause of liberty, civilization and humanity. In consideration of these circumstances, our desire has been to avoid all extravagant expenditure on the festivities of the day, a policy which we feel sure will appeal to our guests.

We are honored by the attendance of a large number of distinguished visitors from over our southern border who are thrice welcome, not only for their personal worth, but also for the fact that they represent one of our latest and most valued allies in the great cause to which I have just referred.

“Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares” is an injunction of Scripture. But without imputing anything angelic to Dr. Bell, I am going to say that it was indeed a great milestone in our history when Prof. Alexander Melville Bell with his family settled in our midst in the year 1870. We thought much of the Bell family as it was, but could we have known then what subsequent years have revealed, our appreciation and admiration would have no bounds.

The removal of the family after many happy years with us was the cause of regret and loss to us all. The father was a great man in his calling and his day, while the son has had few peers in modern times. The invention of the telephone has revolutionized both the business and social world and made a distant friend as close as a next-door neighbor. The telephone has put humanity in touch and has banished forever the sense of isolation. By this wonderful work Dr. Bell has won the lasting gratitude of mankind, and we owe him a debt of thanks that no memorial however worthy can ever repay.

As a man of science Dr. Bell stands in the front rank. His labors on behalf of the deaf and dumb are beyond all words of praise. He makes the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak.

A moment ago I said there was nothing of the angel about Dr. Bell, but I take that back when I remember his invention of flying machines, when by the use of these he has invaded the realms in which angels are said to dwell, and by which means time and space are well nigh annihilated. These words are not lightly spoken, but with a deep sense of the truth.

But time fails me and I must hasten on.

The monument we are unveiling today is the work of 12 busy years. In 1904 the idea was first put forward by the speaker, a representative committee of citizens was soon formed, and the work of collecting funds and making plans begun.

For two or three years subscriptions were sought until sufficient was accumulated, then the old Bell Homestead with twelve acres of land was acquired as a public property and resort, and we expect as many as possible will visit it later in the day.

Models of a monument were also called for, and nine sculptors from both sides of the line responded. A special "Committee of Award" was formed consisting of Sir Edmund Walker, Sir George Gibbons and Senator Davis of Buffalo, who gave the decision in favor of Mr. W.S. Allward who produced by hard and consistent labor for eight years the monument that His Excellency unveils today. It reflects much credit on the sculptor and is the greatest work of his career. It merits a wreath for purely Canadian art.

The splendid bronzes are the product of the Gorham Company of New York.

To those who view this monument for the first time let me beg of you to study it in the light of its meaning and the ideas it is intended to convey. The underlying

conception of the artist is “Humanity in Communication”, and the transmission of sound through space, and well it is portrayed.

In conclusion we heartily welcome you one and all to our thriving little city, and may you spend a pleasant and profitable day. (Applause).

As the church bells struck the hour of twelve noon, His Excellency pulled the cord which released the coverings from the magnificent Memorial, and at the same moment a gun was fired in the rear.

“I now have great pleasure in declaring the monument officially unveiled”, said His Excellency.

Due to the inclemency of the weather, further proceedings were adjourned to the Opera House.

Proceedings at the Opera House.

At the Opera House, proceedings were resumed as though uninterrupted, Mr. W.F. Cockshutt occupying the Chair.

His Excellency was introduced and amid tremendous applause rose to respond.

ADDRESS

by

The Duke of Devonshire

Your Honor, Mr. Cockshutt, Dr. Bell, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I will not detain you with any lengthy address. I wish to convey my most grateful thanks to those who are responsible for the organization of today's proceedings that it has been arranged for me to take so prominent and so interesting a part of them. There is nothing which can appeal more strongly to the imagination and to the sense of patriotism than the proceedings which we have seen today.

The telephone has become almost commonplace. Like many in this room I can remember its invention. I have been trying to tax my memory as to the precise occasion of my first recollection of the telephone. It was when I was a boy at school and was home on holidays. My grandfather, who was a man of science himself, told me that one of the greatest discoveries possible had been made. We knew very much less in England than you did here, but certainly what had been discovered here very soon found its way to England.

One can trace bit by bit the growing expansion of the telephone throughout its various stages. At first one was asked if he had a telephone, and much surprised was evidenced when the answer "Yes", but the surprise of having a telephone gave way to the surprise of not having one, and now one is never asked whether he has a telephone. The question is "What's your number?" (Laughter and Applause). Therefore the telephone has broad purposes – commercially, industrially, politically. In every walk, every sphere and every activity of life, the telephone has taken its part and has continued year by year

to exercise a still greater and growing influence and power. The miracle which has been accomplished through Dr. Bell's invention certainly has taken a very remarkable place in this tremendous and gigantic struggle in which we are engaged. It is only right and fitting that the public spirit of friendship, if I may say so, not only of Brantford but of a far wider circle, should find an echo in Canada and farther afield as well. The citizens of Brantford have only done what is rightly proper that they should to perpetuate for all time the memory of a man who has done so much, not only for their city but for civilization and humanity as a whole. (Great Applause).

I understand there are other claimants to some share in Dr. Bell's invention and discoveries, but the proceedings of today will set the hall mark for all time to come on the true history of the birth of the telephone. (Applause).

I venture most sincerely and most cordially to congratulate the citizens of Brantford on what they have done and the very great attention which it draws to their city. I wish also – and I know I shall find a most cordial and sympathetic echo in my audience in this – to tender to the sculptor our hearty congratulations on the admirable success which has attended the consummation of this monument. (Great applause). And last, and by no means least, I should like to tender my own and on your behalf your congratulations to Dr. Bell on seeing his work duly and gratefully recognized. (Applause)

Times were in the past, when death intervened before full justice was done to the work of a man. Today Dr. Bell is to be congratulated upon being able to receive the recognition of his fellow citizens and fellow-countrymen. (Hear, Hear).

It is indeed a memorable day, not only for Brantford but for humanity, and the ceremony in which we have taken part will live for many, many generations after we have all passed away, and future generations will be proud of the part we have taken.

I have already formally unveiled the monument; I now formally dedicate it and hand it over to the City in trust for all time to come. (Great Applause).

The following deed of transfer was then signed by His Excellency and by him handed over to Mr. E.L. Goold, Chairman of the Parks Commission, who accepted it on behalf of that body:

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C, etc.
Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned, being the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, and representing such Association, hereby assign and

The undersigned, members of the Board of Park management of the City of Brantford for themselves and for their successors hereby accept.

All interest in “the monument erected in commemoration of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in Brantford in 1874, to be known as the Telephone Monument”, on lands in the City of Brantford bounded by Wellington, King and West Streets, such lands to be known as the “Alexander Graham Bell Gardens.”

Do petition your Excellency to dedicate such Monument and Gardens to the said Board of Park Management to be held and maintained by them in trust forever, as a public property.

Signed on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association,

W.F. Cockshutt, President,

Lloyd Harris, Vice-President,

George Hateley, Secretary,

John Muir, Treasurer,

W.N. Andrews,

Edward L. Goold,

George Kippax,

G.H. Muirhead,

T.H. Preston,

F.D. Reville,

A.J. Wilkes, K.C.,

C.H. Waterous,

J.W. Bowlby, Mayor,

A.B. Rose, Warden,

Signed on behalf of the Board of Park Management of the City of Brantford:

Edward L. Goold, Chairman,

Geo. Matthews,

Frank Cockshutt,

Franklin Crobb,

Thomas Quinlan,

William Glover,

J.W. Bowlby, Mayor

I do hereby dedicate the “Telephone Monument” and the “Alexander Graham Bell Gardens” to the Board of Park Management of the City of Brantford to be held and maintained by such Board as a public property forever, as a memorial of the invention of the Telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in Brantford in 1874.

(Signed)

Governor-General of Canada

THE CHAIRMAN, We have come to the most interesting part of the program. I am going to call upon Dr. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, at one time a resident of Brantford, to make a presentation of the silver telephone, properly engraved, to His Excellency of the occasion of his first visit and for unveiling the monument for us today. I may say that the present that we are giving him as a little souvenir is a facsimile of one we presented to King George some ten or twelve years ago when he visited Brantford, the Telephone City, and the distinguished father of the distinguished son presented the telephone on that occasion to King George V. (Applause).

I am sure Dr. Bell will be pleased to make this presentation on behalf of the Bell Memorial Association.

Presentation of Silver Telephone,
and Address

by

Dr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, Washington, D.C.

(When Dr. Bell rose to speak, the entire audience rose to their feet, and cheer after cheer rent the air.)

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

There are some things worth living for, and this is one of them. (Hear, hear). I came to Brantford in 1870 to die; I was given six months lease of life, but I am glad to be alive – (Hear, hear) – today to witness the unveiling of this beautiful memorial that has been erected in the city of Brantford. As I look back upon it, visions come to me of the Grand River and of Tutela Heights and my dreaming-place upon the heights where visions of the telephone came to my mind. (Hear, hear and applause). I little thought in those days that I should ever see a memorial like this, - a memorial that is not only gratifying to me personally as an appreciation of my own personal effort to benefit the world, but is an appreciation of the invention itself.

I cannot claim what you know as the modern telephone. It is the product of many, many minds. All I did was to initiate the movement of the transmission of speech by electricity. It was initiated here. (Great Applause). Much of the experimental work of the development of the apparatus was done in Boston, still I am glad to be able to come forward and say, that the telephone was invented here. (Great applause).

In past years I have tried to approximate the date of that invention and have given, in vague terms, the summer of 1874. But a few days ago it occurred to me that it was

possible to make a closer approximation to the date of the conception than that. My dear father kept a diary, a little pocket diary, in which occasionally he jotted down remarkable occurrences. I resided in the States and used to come to Brantford for my summer vacation and for the Christmas Holidays, and when I came home, of course I would talk to my father of all the great ideas that were in my mind. I remember in those days I had a conception of an electrical motor, the details of which I have long since forgotten, but I was full of this motor in the summer of 1874, at the time that I devised the telephone. Of course I explained these things to my father, and in his diary under date of July 26th, 1874, occur these words, “Motor” – and in brackets – “Hopeful”. (Laughter). “Electrical Speech” – with a big query mark in brackets, but it goes to show that on July 26th, 1874, the telephone had been invented and had been described to my father, but he did not think it quite as good as the electrical motor. (Laughter).

In the autumn of 1874, the telephone was described with drawings to a large number of people in Boston and the vicinity. In 1875, the telephone was made – the Brantford telephone was made in Boston, and it was that telephone that was invented the year before at Tutela Heights in Brantford, Ontario. (Applause).

I am very grateful for the assistance that has been rendered to me in my initial effort on behalf of the telephone both in Brantford and in Boston. A great deal has been said, and very truly, connecting Boston with the appearance of the telephone. Too little has been said in the States concerning the connection of Brantford. (Hear, hear). I have looked very carefully over the history of the telephone with the object of seeing just what had been done in Brantford and what had been done in Boston, and I am prepared to state

that Brantford is right in claiming the invention of the telephone here. (Applause). The telephone was conceived in Brantford in 1874 and born in Boston in 1875. (Applause).

I wished to ascertain further whether, in the practical development of the telephone, there were any points that really could be claimed by Brantford, because so much of the development has been done in the States. I found another thing that is very worthy of remembrance in the practical application of the telephone.

In 1875 and 1876 the experiments with the telephone were parlor experiments. We would have one instrument in one room and another instrument in another room in the same building. We would telephone from one room to another, and then put articles of resistance in between, then we would surmise the telephone would speak if on the other side of the Atlantic, but we did not have an opportunity of trying it.

The first opportunity to try the telephone on a long distance line came in July 1876 in Boston, but the transmitting and receiving telephones were in adjoining rooms of the same building. We had a line from Boston to Rye Beach and return, and for a time we imagined that the voice had gone through the transmitting instrument to Rye Beach and back and was heard on the receiver, but Lord Kelvin, who was then Sir William Thompson, was present on one of these occasions, and he said: "You cannot assume that the voice has gone to Rye Beach and back on that line. It might have come through the ground connection, and the only way for a satisfactory demonstration is to place the transmitting and receiving instruments miles apart".

The first time that instruments were placed miles apart and speech successfully transmitted from one place to the other was here in Brantford in August 1876. (Applause). It was really a very historical occasion, the 10th of August, 1876, when

experiments were instituted between Brantford and Paris. The transmitting instrument was placed in Brantford, the receiving instrument in Paris, and the batteries used were in Toronto, so that made a pretty long circuit. I was in Paris at the receiving end listening. Mr. W.H. Griffin, who I am glad to know is still alive with us today, was in charge of the Dominion Telegraph Office in Brantford, at the transmitting end, and there were various persons present who spoke and sang into the transmitting instrument, and sounds were received in Paris. These were the first experiments in the world in which sounds were received at a distance of many miles.

There were also other experiments that some of these older residents of Brantford may remember, in which the receiving instrument was placed on the porch of my father's house at Tutela Heights, and attempts were made, successfully, to transmit speech and singing from Brantford to Tutela Heights. The trouble was there were no telegraph wires to my father's house. There was a telegraph wire that went up past Mount Pleasant, but it was some distance from the Mount Pleasant Road to my father's house, and there was no wire there. However we tried a very unique and daring experiment to connect with Tutela Heights. We could not get telegraph wires or beautiful poles to put the insulators on, but we got stove-pipe wire in Brantford. We cleaned up all the stove-pipe wire in Brantford, and tacked it along the fences from the corner of the Mount Pleasant Road to Tutela Heights – and it worked. I do not know of any other telegraph or electrical instrument that would have worked. (Laughter). But it worked, and we heard music and singing on my father's porch by quite a large number of the citizens of Brantford, and that was the first public exhibition of the possibilities of speaking from a distance by telephone. (Applause). So you have two things that you can justly claim – the invention

of the telephone here and the first transmission of the human voice over real live wires.
(Applause).

But don't go too far, because there are those who claim – and claim rightly, that – the first conversation ever held over a telephone wire was held in Boston.

Now, let me tell you what was done here. We had the transmitting instrument in Brantford and receiving instrument in Paris, so that you could talk from Brantford to Paris, but you could not talk back. (Laughter). We had to telegraph back by another line. That was the condition of affairs, so you must not claim too much. It was the first transmission at a distance, but it was not the first reciprocal conversation over a line. That was held in Boston on October 9th, 1876.

There is another thing in this connection: The wonderful telephone industry of today has been built up by others. I cannot claim to be any more than the one who initiated the whole movement. But this great industry must base its success upon a patent. Now, that patent – the most valuable patent ever granted by the Patent Office – was not written by the Patent Office Solicitor, it was written by me. The specification was written by me, and the first draft of that specification was made in Brantford, (Hear, hear), in September 1875, and it is that same application that afterwards became the patent upon which the telephone industry is based.

I have with me in Brantford duplicates of the first telephones that were used in the Brantford experiment of August 1876. I hope to have the opportunity of showing these tonight in this building. First of all there is a facsimile of the original telephone made in Boston in June, 1875, and it is exactly the same as the telephone conceived and described and pictured in Brantford in 1874. These old relics are preserved in the United States

National Museum, and I was fortunate in having them loaned to me and in bringing up here three or four instruments that will be of interest to you. The receiver, I think, is the very same instrument that was used in Paris in that first experiment. It is a little dilapidated, but it was a good instrument and shows the character. The transmitter is one of those used in the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and there was a triple mouthpiece which I discovered in the National Museum that was actually used in 1876 here, and was made in Brantford. It was for the purpose of demonstrating the important fact that a number of voices could be switched through the telephone at the same time without confusion.

I only venture to take up so much of your time because we are under shelter. I wish to say on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association I have great pleasure in presenting to His Excellency a silver telephone, and I hope that in using this, he will remember that the telephone originated in Brantford, (Great applause), and that the first transmission to a distance was made here between Brantford and Paris. (Great Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN, I am sure you have all been delighted to hear from Dr. Bell's own lips of the development of the telephone in the City of Brantford. We hope to hear from Dr. Bell again tonight.

We have several distinguished visitors with us, and I want to call upon Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Address

by

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

(Three cheers and standing honors were given for Sir John when he advanced to speak).

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Bell, Ladies and gentlemen:

As Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, I wish to thank the President and committee of the Bell Memorial Association for their invitation to be present on this historic day in this historic City of Brantford. Strange to say, after hearing Dr. Bell's reminiscences and also his description – wonderful to me of the invention of the telephone – it is very pleasant to know that I come from an adjoining city where the second Bell Telephone Exchange in the world was started, and I feel doubly honored to be present at the unveiling of this monument.

It is quite true we do not often give praise to a man when he is still alive, and it must be a source of great satisfaction and gratification to Dr. Bell and Dr. Bell's family and his many friends to know that this monument has been erected to him and to his invention when he can appreciate it and enjoy it and be with us. (Great applause). There is no man who has had so many monuments erected to him throughout America, Europe, Africa, Australia, and the West Indies; - almost wherever you go you see a monument erected to Dr. Bell – the blue Bell Telephone Sign. (Applause).

I wish to congratulate the City of Brantford and those connected with this memorial on their selection. It is not exactly a monument; it is Dr. Bell's ideals that you

see depicted in bronze by our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sculptor Allward of Toronto.

Let me say to the young Canadians that I am so pleased to see here in the gallery that you have had the privilege and honor of seeing one of the greatest men of the age. (Hear, hear and applause). Remember what he has done for you and may you be spared to tell your grandchildren that you saw the great Dr. Bell, inventor of the telephone.

We are proud of you, Sir, belonging at one time to this Province, and I again say, on behalf of the Province of Ontario that I am delighted to be with you this morning. (Great applause).

THE CHAIRMAN in introducing the Hon. Senator Robertson said Brantford was honored in having him present on the occasion of his first official day, having been only yesterday sworn into the Union Cabinet to represent Labour in the Dominion of Canada. (Applause).

Address

by

THE HON. SENATOR ROBERTSON, minister of Labour for the Dominion of
Canada.

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Dr. Bell, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with mingled feelings of gratitude and embarrassment that I appear before you today. As the Chairman has just announced it was only yesterday that I became a member of the Government family, and that Labour was honored in being represented in

the Privy Council of Canada – an honor which I deeply appreciate because of what it means to the class.

I do not wish and cannot necessarily make any lengthy remarks at this time, but desire to just make brief reference to what I have learned since coming into this hall, and that is, since the telephone was first conceived in the year and month in which I was born, you can realize that within the span of my short life what great strides have been made in the advancement of civilization and the bringing of benefits and comforts to the people of our land.

Being a telegraph operator, I feel a little pride in another great man whom Canada respects very much, and that is Mr. Thomas Edison, and I trust that Canada may produce many more great men. I say great men, because men who bring benefits to the common people, who place comforts and conveniences at their disposal, are really great men. (Applause).

Dr. Bell, I desire to supplement what His Excellency has said, and as a humble minister of the Privy Council of Canada, convey to you our pride in what you have done, and our appreciation of what you have accomplished because of the benefits and comforts that it has brought to the people of Canada. I wish on their behalf a long life, and may you continue to be useful as long as you continue to live. (Great applause).

Address

by

HON. W.D. MACPHERSON, Provincial Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Dr. Bell, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen;

I assure you I appreciate most highly indeed the privilege of representing Sir William Hearst and the Privy Council of the Province of Ontario on this very interesting occasion. Sir William charged me to express his regret to the good people of the City of Brantford that he was unable to be present today.

The inclemency of the weather this morning has no doubt interfered with the enjoyment of a great many of those who have perhaps put themselves to some inconvenience to be here, but I am sure that the Ladies and Gentlemen who have been present at the unveiling of the monument and again here will feel themselves amply repaid for whatever inconvenience they may have sustained.

The gentlemen who have preceded me have remarked upon the extraordinary feature that a monument has been unveiled during the life time of him who is being lionized. It is, I think, a particularly happy thing that Dr. Bell is privileged to be here in life today. – (Hear, hear) – surrounded by the members of his family and greeting so many of his old-time friends.

The extent of the convenience and benefaction which has been conveyed upon the world by the invention which we have heard Dr. Bell describe today is almost inconceivable. When we speak, as Sir John Hendrie has done of the various continents, it conveys to our mind a comparatively small idea of the enormous extent of the service the public has gained by this invention. If every man, woman and child who has either used a telephone or been inconvenienced by the use of one were to bring or send a rose as a slight token of appreciation to Dr. Bell, we should be smothered here today in the City of Brantford as completely as those in the City of Pompeii hundreds of thousands of years ago were smothered by ashes from Vesuvius.

Dr. Bell in the short address which he has delivered has given you a personal declaration which will not be set aside by any person who may make a counter claim for the invention having been made in the City of Boston or Salem or any place else. The telephone belongs to the Telephone City of Brantford, and your title deeds are perfectly clear.

I thank you once more most cordially indeed for the privilege and pleasure of being here today, and on behalf of the Government and people of the Province of Ontario, I extend our grateful appreciation to Dr. Bell for what he has done for the benefit of humanity, and express with Senator Robertson the hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the happiness of knowing the appreciation of the people throughout the length and breadth of the world. (Great Applause).

The meeting then adjourned, the guests proceeding to the Kerby House where a luncheon was tendered by the city of Brantford. The Brant Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire volunteered their services as waitresses.

LUNCHEON ADDRESSES.

At the conclusion of the Luncheon, Mayor Bowlby, who occupied the chair, in proposing the toast to the King said,

It is my duty on this auspicious occasion to propose the toast to our Sovereign Lord, the King, head of the Great British Commonwealth that is now struggling in a mighty war for the liberties of the people the world over, against the heel of oppression and tyranny. Gentlemen, drink to the health of our Sovereign Lord, the King.

The toast was greeted with three lusty cheers and the singing of the National Anthem.

The vice-Chairman, Mr. W.F. Cockshutt, M.P., then acted as toastmaster, and in proposing the toast to His Excellency said,

The toast which I have the honor to propose is one that I am sure you will all be delighted to honor. We have with us today his Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, a gentleman who has not been very long in our country, but who is rapidly making his mark upon Canadians and is entering into the national spirit and enterprise of our country. He comes to Brantford today for the first time, but I am sure when he leaves he will have many warm friends, not only among the citizens of Brantford but among guests from the cities across the Border. May I call upon you all to charge your glasses – we have nothing stronger than Brantford water – to the health of His Excellency, the Governor-General.

Three cheers and a tiger, with the singing of “For He’s a Jolly Good Fellow” followed, and amid tremendous applause His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, rose to respond, as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Cockshutt and Gentlemen:

Before I set out from England, nearly a year ago now, I was informed by many who had a close and intimate knowledge of Canada that I should receive a most cordial welcome. That welcome I know will not be new to me as an individual, but it is tendered to me as a person, for the time being, who has the honor to hold the position of Governor-General of Canada, and the high privilege of representing His Majesty in the Dominion. The warmth of that welcome far exceeded my expectations, as can be imagined, but I have felt from the moment I landed in Canada that every day that has gone by, that welcome represented the true and loyal feeling which the people of Canada hold towards the Old Country, and I can equally well assure you the feelings are most deeply reciprocated there. (Applause).

The welcome which you have given me today is not the only proof of the depth of your feeling. It is as equally shown in the ceremony in which we have all united today in doing honor to a former citizen of Brantford to perpetuate his work for all time to come.

At Brantford today we also must turn our minds to the tremendous events which have been reported day by day, and almost hour by hour from Europe and over the seas. We are today engaged in probably as critical a time as we have seen in the past three years, and without being unduly optimistic. I think we have reason to be proud of the part in the action, which we have heard today, by our great French Allie. (Applause).

It is only a few days ago that I had the privilege of hearing a very celebrated representative from the United States. He was always a great friend to us, and he told me himself that when his country definitely entered into the war, he was probably one of the happiest men alive. (Applause). He told us also, when he came to Ottawa, of two things we had to guard against; one was undue optimism and the other an over-dose of sentiment. Well, I think we have had sufficient experience in the past three years to realize more and more that we have a task in front of us which demands every effort we can make. We are confident that we can win. We are only confident we can win on one condition, that every man, woman and child does his utmost. (Applause). In many ways, perhaps, some of the most difficult periods of the war may be approaching. We hear rumours and reports of peace; proposals are very frequently made, but we must remember that those offers, attractive as they may be in some respects, are not the offers of a defeated enemy yet, and therefore, although you may see reports of victories from day to day, (such as the French victories this morning) we have to realize that we have a very long way to go before we have brought the enemy to his knees and are able to make the peace we demand.

Canada is as firmly resolved as ever to maintain the great part which she has played in this war. (Applause). She has made, along with the other great nations of the Empire, wonderful sacrifices in the loss of her sons and in the money which she has provided, but it is only due to those whom we mourn every day that we should see that every effort is made in order that their deaths shall not be in vain. It is only by unity, by concentration, by inexhaustive effort that we shall be able to attain that end. Whether the time be long or short, I am quite sure that the sacrifices will be willingly and

courageously borne. Let us all consecrate ourselves anew to the task that no effort may be spared to attain the object which we all have so deeply at heart.

I hope I may have another opportunity before long – in happier and brighter times – of being able to come amongst you to see the beautiful monument which I have had the pleasure of unveiling today. From the warmth of the welcome which you have extended to me, I shall always wish you every success. This occasion will be a memorable one to me, and may it long live in the memory of everyone. (Great applause).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We have with us today around these tables at least seventy-five of the front ranks of men in Canada and the United States, and if we do not ask them all to say a few words it is because time does not permit.

I want to propose a toast to our guests, and I hope that every man will consider he is entitled to drink it, because you are all more or less guests. If we were to omit the guests there would be nobody left to drink, and I hope each one will feel at liberty to drink to his neighbor if not to himself.

I have a large number of names before me, and if time permits I will call them out. The first one is our good friend Allward, the Sculptor of the monument. I assure you that Mr. Allward says he is no speaker and won't speak, but he has to get on his feet and show himself. Sir Edmund Walker will make the response on behalf of Mr. Allward. Gentlemen, our guests.

(Three cheers and a tiger with the singing of "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows").

MR. W.S. ALLWARD amid great applause rose and bowed.

SIR EDMUND WALKER: (Great Applause).

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Nine years ago I was asked by the Committee of the Bell Memorial Association, because I happened to be Chairman of the Advisory Arts Committee of the Dominion Government, to help in drawing up the articles for competition for this memorial. I had a horror in my mind lest the people of Brantford might want a realistic memorial – a statue of Dr. Bell talking to an “Hello” girl, and it was tremendous relief to find that the Brantford Committee were quite clear in their minds that they wanted an ideal representation of the telephone, -- and I should not have been very much interested if they had not.

When the models came for examination, I was honored by being chosen one of a committee of three judges. There were nine models tendered which I believe may be seen at the Bell Homestead. I am glad that they are here because while personally I had no doubt whatever as to which was the finest of the nine models, (indeed I did not think there was any room for comparison between the model selected and any others) there was a great difference of opinion regarding that by many people of Brantford.

One of the vague rumours that comes to us from Germany is that they are very short of bronze, and they have destroyed hundreds of statues throughout that country during this war. If that be true, that is one of the minor blessings of the war for which we shall always have occasion to be thankful. A public statue that will remain as long as bronze will endure is a tremendous responsibility, and the world is full of statues which should be melted up for better purposes.

This statue differs from almost any others which have been erected recently in the world's history, and therefore it is quite natural when people look at it and find it is quite

different from other statutes, that it should challenge their criticism. If they are not deeply interested in such things they are not pleased with it.

We have in the statue an attempt in a veiled and greatly dignified way to commemorate what the telephone subjectively means. There is a figure of humanity – a man's figure – in the great relief. Here, let me tell you what I learned from Mr. Allward this morning. That figure is modeled from a man named Cyril Kinsella who cultivated the ground around Brantford, who went to the war, was wounded and sent home. He sat as a model for Mr. Allward, he got work as a fire-ranger but could not stand it, and he has gone back to the war again. (Applause). It is a delightful fact that the man who stands for humanity should be such a man as Cyril Kinsella.

Into his ear, what is intended to be a disembodied spirit, an angel or genius of the universe, is whispering that a power exists of which he has not yet been cognizant, and it tells him it is to transmit through the air the intelligence of joy, sorrow and knowledge that comes to man. I do not think a child with any powers of thinking about things subjectively could doubt what that wonderful relief means.

The other figures – they are draped in female form, and perhaps the reason is that women use the telephone more than men – (Laughter) – represent the idea of transmitting and receiving messages through the air.

Whatever people may think of this now, as time goes on I am quite sure that they will come to the conclusion that this is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, monuments on the North American Continent. (Applause).

Again as it has been erected at a time when the world is at war, it is a happy thing that it has been conceived by a man of very grave imagination, who thinks more of

beauty and dignity than ornamentation. It has about it that kind of sobriety which is an attribute of things ideal. Even if erected while the world is engaged in the greatest war the world has known, it does not detract from the seriousness of this greatest moment in which we live.

The competition was open to the United States and Canada. When I discovered that some people in Brantford were unhappy in the selection that we made. I was greatly relieved by being told that the sculptor of the last model sent up, (a man from New York, who had heard me say that I liked his model best after Mr. Allward's), has said to the others, "We none of us have any chance whatever alongside of that" – pointing to Mr. Allward's model – "because he could not make it for twice the money". In a word, you are to be congratulated on having something which I am perfectly sure, as the years roll by, will bring to Brantford countless people who will come for no other purpose than to see this remarkable memorial, commemorating the greatest invention in the history of the world.

At each end of the central relief are two disks, and these disks have Latin phrases inscribed in them, which are not very apparent for the moment. Mr. Allward is indebted to Professor Maurice Hutton for the beauty of the Latin phrases. They are intended to have two ideas: first, that the world has been re-created by the invention of the telephone, and second, that this monument is dedicated to the memory of the inventor of the telephone.

I have not attempted to speak in the voice of Mr. Allward. I am speaking as one of the committee who is in some sense responsible for the selection. Mr. Allward I was going to say is a Canadian, but he happens to be born in Newfoundland. However, he is

a Canadian for all practical purposes. His art has been acquired entirely on this continent; he is a genius in his chosen work, and is recognized as such by the great sculptors of North America. We do not have to make the excuse, as we often do, that it is pretty good for a Canadian; it is, as a matter of fact, very good indeed for any sculptor no matter where he could have come from in the world. (Great applause).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN then called upon Dr. Bell.

Three cheers and a tiger were proposed for Dr. Bell, and he arose amid thunderous applause.

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL; Your Excellency, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must thank you very much for this cordial reception. I have been a good American for over forty years, but I cannot forget that before that a Scotchman. (Hear, hear and applause). You can understand, therefore, that whatever the attitude of my adopted country might be, my sympathies have been with Great Britain and Canada in the war. (Applause). I am glad that our great President, Woodrow Wilson, (Applause), is at the helm of affairs in the United States. We have a sane and a just President; we have one who has shown to the world his desire for peace. America would never draw the sword except in the interest of humanity and justice, and I think it is, therefore, worthy of note here that your great Memorial to the telephone has been erected upon a day that will be memorable in the history of the United States – this day has been appointed by the President as Liberty Day, the completion of the Liberty Loan of \$3,000,000,000. (Applause).

Now, I know at this late hour you do not want to hear from me at any length. (Voice, “Go on”.) You do not know what you might get – when I start on the telephone

and Brantford why there is no end to the reminiscences that might be related. I shall have an opportunity of speaking this evening in the Opera House, and I won't take up more of your time at present than to thank you very cordially for this magnificent reception.

(Great Applause).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Province of Quebec has been very kind to us in contributions and in taking a great interest in the erection of this monument. I think we are honored by having the Mayor of Quebec City present, although I have not had the opportunity of meeting him. He is on our toast list as our guest, and has sent a letter stating he would be here. I want to mention the name of Quebec because she is entitled to a place upon this important and historic occasion.

There being no response, the Vice-Chairman then introduced Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor of the National Geographical of Washington, stating that he belonged to the family of the distinguished inventor, not by birth but by marriage, a distinguished gentleman himself who visited Brantford for the first time.

MR. GILBERT GROSVENOR: your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chairman and Gentlemen:

I feel myself very unworthy to speak for a Bell or for the Bell family, especially in Brantford, and I should not have the courage to get up here if it was not for the sake of a very dear lady who chose me on October 23rd, seventeen years ago. I ask you please to note October 23rd. That meant that yesterday was our wedding anniversary, and that is a great day in our family – my mother's wedding day also. It was the day on which I was admitted to the Bell family. Today I have been admitted to Brantford, and October 24th, as long as there is a Grosvenor, will be a day of great honor and a day on which I hope

many of our descendants may make a pilgrimage to Brantford to see this generous and most beautiful memorial which you have erected to commemorate the deeds of my father-in-law.

I am proud to say that the Grosvenor family have contributed to the world six grandchildren of Alexander Graham Bell. (Applause).

Just one further word – we hear so much about the telephone in the trenches, and it does not seem to be generally known that another invention of Dr. Bell's is also in the battle front. I refer to the Telephonic Probe for the Painless Detection of Bullets, a medical device which has saved the lives of perhaps thousands in the last three years, and has brought comfort to many more. We do not usually associate that invention with Dr. Bell, but it is a wonderful in its way as the telephone.

As I saw your splendid men down at the station this morning, those men with the blue on their shoulders, marking the battles that they had been making for the last three years – our battle as well as yours – and then went up to the statue and saw the Stars and Stripes in the place of honor, I can tell you that every American's heart was very full, and you may be assured that every American is in this struggle to our last man and to our last dollar. (Great applause).

Once more I desire to thank the City of Brantford and the people of Canada on behalf of Dr. Bell's grandchildren for what you have done. (Great applause).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We have heard of two great inventions for which not only Canada but the world is indebted in a remarkable degree. There is a third for which Dr. Bell is largely responsible also – I refer, gentlemen, to the flying machine. I

mentioned it this morning, and I shall repeat now that Dr. Bell's first experiments were tried out in Nova Scotia, not in Boston.

We have with us today a young man, a student in Dr. Bell's laboratory, who was the first man to take the air in a flying machine in public. Dr. Bell tells me there were two others, who flew in the United States in private, but this is the first man who ever flew in public, and I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. McCurdy of Nova Scotia.

MR. J.A.D. MCCURDY, (Great applause). Your Excellency, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a feeling of extreme embarrassment and humility that I rise to answer the toast with which you have honored me. What your Vice-Chairman has said is perfectly true, and that I was the recipient of that honor was not due to me at all, but a matter of good fortune that I happened to be associated with Dr. Bell during his early experiments in Nova Scotia.

In 1907 Dr. Bell organized the Aerial Association which was suggested by his most gracious wife. There were five of us in that Association, and Dr. Bell was the moving spirit, both in theory, practice and finances. We developed five types of machines, all of which flew. One of those machines was brought to Canada and flew here in 1909, and it was a mere matter of chance that I happened to be the one to fly. I therefore thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and shall transfer it to the initiating spirit, Dr. Bell. (Applause).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN then introduced the representatives of two Governments, the Hon. Senator Robertson, the newly appointed Minister of Labor in the Union Cabinet of the Dominion of Canada, and the Hon. W.D. Macpherson, Provincial

Secretary of Ontario. He also stated the meeting would adjourn at the conclusion of these addresses, and would be resumed at the Brantford Club at six o'clock.

HON. SENATOR ROBERTSON, Minister of Labour:

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It appears to me that it would be perhaps fitting to just make a brief comparison and sit down. That is, that inasmuch as we are here today doing honor to the man who invented the telephone, an invention which has brought into closer communion and fellowship and friendship so many millions of people throughout the world, may I express the hope that the New Union Government may be likened unto it in their earnest, sincere effort to bring about closer co-operation and absolute harmony among the people of Canada in the prosecution and the successful conclusion of the present war.

(Applause).

I sincerely trust on behalf of the Government that the people of Canada will appreciate the efforts of the members of the Privy Council, and I earnestly hope that they may be successful and to the everlasting benefit of the Country. (Applause).

HON. W.D. MacPHERSON, Provincial Secretary for Ontario:

Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. Cockshutt, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I did hope when the proceedings were over at the Opera House that the ordeal of any further public speaking was at an end, but I cannot refuse to accept the kind invitation of the Vice-Chairman to say a few words, and to again re-iterate the very great pleasure which I have in being here, which has been augmented enormously by the replies and responses which have been made to the various toasts in this hall this afternoon.

I am very proud indeed to be a member of the Government which has been of assistance in the making possible of the unveiling of this monument today, and trust that the spirit with which the Government was imbued on that occasion may continue to be evidence whenever the object is as worthy as the one in which we have participated today. (Applause).

---Meeting adjourned.

Reception at Bell Homestead.

During the afternoon, the Vice-regal party, Dr. Bell and family and many of the guests left by auto for the Bell Homestead on Tutela Heights where a reception was held in honor of the occasion.

From its situation on the Heights, the Bell Homestead commands a magnificent view of the valley of the Grand River with the City of Brantford some few miles in the distance. It is a low set, wide spreading house with a quaintness and quiet dignity that marks it a true home. A spacious verandah sweeps across the front, while French windows either side of the main entrance and a gabled roof add to its picturesqueness.

To this home in 1870 Prof. Alexander Melville Bell moved from Edinburgh, Scotland, to save the life of his remaining son, Alexander Graham Bell. It was here where Dr. Bell in 1874 conceived his great idea of the telephone, and where the first experiments were carried out.

A very interesting document on exhibition in the Homestead is the lease of the first telephone between the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and Rideau Hall, in 1877.

The models submitted for competition for the Bell Memorial and which were rejected in favor of Mr. Allward's design, are also on exhibition.

On behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, the following deed of transfer of the Bell Homestead to the Board of Parks Management of the City of Brantford was read by Mr. E.L. Goold, and the formal dedication signed by His Excellency.

Brantford, October 24th, 1917.

To His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.C., etc.,

Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada,

Your Excellency:

The undersigned, being the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, and representing such Association, hereby assign, and

The undersigned, members of the Board of Park Management of the City of Brantford for themselves and for their successors who hereby accept all interest in the Bell Homestead, being the home of the late Alexander Melville Bell, father of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, in which house the invention of the telephone was made in 1874, situated on Tutela Heights, Brantford, on the banks of the Grand River, and also the lands, about 13 acres, appertaining thereto.

Do petition Your Excellency to dedicate such homestead and lands to the said Board of Park Management, to be held and maintained by them in trust forever as a public property and as a memorial of the invention of the telephone.

Signed on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association,

W.F. Cockshutt, President,
Lloyd Harris, Vice-President,
Geo. Hately, Secretary,
John Muir, Treasurer,
W.M. Andrews,
E.L. Goold,
Geo. Kippax,
G.H. Muirhead,
T.H. Preston,

F.F. Reville,
A.J. Wilkes, K.C.,
C.H. Waterous,
J.W. Bowlby, Mayor,
A.B. Rose, Warden.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Park Management of the City of Brantford,

E.L. Goold, Chairman,

George S. Matthews,
Frank Cockshutt,
Franklin Grobb,
Thomas Quinlan,
William Glover,
J.W. Bowlby, Mayor.

I do hereby dedicate the Bell Homestead and lands appertaining thereto to the Board of Park Management of the City of Brantford to be held and maintained by such Board as a public property forever, as a memorial of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in Brantford in 1874.

(Signed) Duke of Devonshire,
Governor-General of Canada.

Visit to His Majesty's Chapel Royal of the Mohawks.

From the Bell Homestead, the guests motored to the old Mohawk Chapel, where some forty or fifty young girls, in red and grey uniform, who came from the nearby Reserve of The Six Nations Indians, sang patriotic songs as the distinguished visitors entered the church.

The Rev. C.M. Turnell, M.A., who became the incumbent in 1915, acted as guide.

His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks was erected by King George III in 1785 as a reward for the Red Man's loyalty to the British Crown during the American Revolution. It is the first Protestant Church built in the Dominion and is the only Chapel Royal on the Continent of North America. The Royal Coat-of-Arms of George III is above the entrance. Above the altar are tablets inscribed in the Mohawk tongue of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Apostles Creed.

The Communion Plate used in the church was presented to the Mohawks by Queen Anne in 1701, and bears the Royal Arms and inscription: "The gift of Her Majesty Anne, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and of her Plantations of North America, Queen to Her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks". This is the oldest Communion Plate of its kind in the Dominion. It was brought from the Indian's church at Fort Hunter in the Mohawk Valley after their removal to Canada.

The large Bible in the Chappel was also presented by Queen Anne in 1712. During the Revolutionary War, this Bible was buried by the Mohawks while they fought for the British Crown and was not recovered for ten years.

On the fly-leaf is inscribed the signatures of King Edward, as Prince of Wales, who visited the Chapel on September 16th, 1860; King George V. as Prince of Wales, in

1901; Prince Arthur in 1869, and again in 1913 as Governor-General of Canada. Lord Minto inscribed his signature in 1893, and it now bears the signature of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire.

In the Churchyard is the tomb of Capt. Joseph Brant, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, from whom the City of Brantford derives its name.

Other public places of interest were visited by the guests of the city.

His Excellency's train was scheduled to leave at six P.M. The remaining guests were entertained at a dinner in the Brantford Club, after which addresses were resumed in the Opera House.

EVENING SESSION - OPERA HOUSE.

In spite of the most unfavorable weather, a very large and representative audience gathered in the Opera House to do honor to the venerable inventor of the telephone, and conclude the ceremonies of the day.

Mr. W.F. Cockshutt occupied the Chair, and in opening the meeting said:

We have with us tonight Dr. Bell, one of the most eminent scientists of his day and generation in the United States or in any country of the world. (Applause). He embraces all the intelligence of the Scotch race from which he sprang, having been born in the City of Edinburgh, with all the grace and culture that he could acquire in the Dominion of Canada after a term of years of residence here, and now has been polished off in the United States, so he embraces the best elements of these three greatest Anglo-Saxon countries.

Dr. Bell is with us tonight, and we do not want him to be circumscribed in the time at his disposal. Therefore, I will call upon him as the first speaker of the evening.

He has on the table some of the original telephone instruments which were borrowed from the Smithsonian Institute, the man who has conferred upon the world the greatest invention the world has known, the telephone. (Great Applause).

ADDRESS

by

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL,

(Loud and increasing applause greeted Dr. Bell when he rose to speak).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a pleasure to come back to Brantford where I spent my early manhood and where the telephone was invented. (Applause). It is with a strange feeling that I look back upon the past and compare it with the future. I can remember the day when I had to be very quiet about the possibilities of speech transmission by electricity. I can remember when I spoke of my multiple telegraph system at an evening reception in Salem, Massachusetts. My host ventured the remark, "I suppose you will be talking by telegraph one of these days?" And I incautiously admitted I believed it was so, and I remember now the look that went around that assembly, -- (Laughter) -- and was careful afterwards to refrain from too enthusiastic an expression.

Just to think of that little instrument that was invented here. This is a duplicate of it. That was the telephone that was conceived in Brantford in July 1874, but as to the possibility of talking through such a thing, the idea of creating by the action of the voice an electrical current that would go to the ends of the earth and there reproduce speech, seemed too marvellous for belief. Even my dear father who was so enthusiastic in my ideas at that time, while he noted in his diary that the "electric motor" which I was talking about was "hopeful", he had "electric speech" with a big query mark after it. (Laughter). So it is not to be wondered at that the telephone that was devised in Brantford in July 1874, thought about and talked about all during that year, was not actually made until

1875 or afterwards. The birth of the telephone is recorded in the United States. The telephone was born in Boston in June 1875; it was conceived here in July, 1874.

(Applause).

The remains of the original telephone are now preserved in the United States National Museum, in Washington, and this instrument, which is a reproduction of the Brantford telephone of 1874.

In June 1876 the telephone was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and at once attracted the attention of the whole world. Up to that time the experiments of speech transmission were all laboratory experiments -- one instrument placed in one room of my laboratory, and another in another, and talking took place between those two, so that we knew speech could be transmitted. All through the early days I was very skeptical, and good electricians were perfectly skeptical as to the possibilities of doing anything with it on long lines.

After the Centennial Exhibition, it became our aim to fit the instrument, if possible, to work on a real telegraph line. We tried experiments in Boston in July 1876. We took two instruments, transmitter and receiver, to the Equitable Building, and there they were connected with lines running to various parts of the country, but unfortunately the transmitting and receiving instruments were in adjoining rooms of the same building. Then wire was laid from one instrument to New York, and another line was used to come back. Well, we could not hear anything, so we tried connecting one instrument with a line going to Rye Beach and a line coming back, and we did get some feeble vocal sounds. But Lord Kelvin, who was then Sir William Thompson and was present at one of these experiments, declared they were not satisfactory, that those vocal sounds may have

come through the air, and that there was no real proof that the current had gone to Rye Beach and back again, and the only way of testing the matter was to put miles between the transmitter and receiver.

That was in July, 1876. Then had come the time for my annual visit to Brantford to have my summer vacation at my father's place at Tutela Heights, and so the experiment, instead of being made in Boston, was made in Brantford. (Applause). I have had loaned by the national Museum duplicated of the instruments that were used in the historical experiment of transmitting speech from Brantford to Paris on the 10th of August, 1876. This is the transmitter, and I believe this is the original receiver used in Paris, if not, it is the same size and of the same general character.

We talked into the mouthpiece of this transmitting instrument in Brantford. I had the mouthpiece made in Brantford for this special experiment, and this is the original mouthpiece. (Laughter and applause). It also has been loaned to me by the National Museum. It was made in Brantford by Mr. William Whitaker, I believe. One person sang in here, another in here and a third in here, so that we could see whether the voices of three persons could be transmitted along the line and heard on the receiving instrument, which was placed to the ear like this. This instrument with the three mouthpieces was placed in Brantford and was in charge of Mr. Griffin who is with us tonight. (Applause).

I went to Paris and was in charge of the receiver. These were real scientific experiments. There was no exhibition feature about this experiment in August, 1876. We wanted to ascertain the condition that would fit the telephone to work on a real line.

First of all, we tried low resistance coils. Mr. Griffin arranged his instrument in Brantford with those three mouthpieces, and three persons sang or spoke while I listened in Paris. The moment I put the receiver to my ear, the most astounding noise made itself manifest, thundering sounds like the explosion of artillery at a distance, and mixed up with these noises was the faint far-away voice of a singer in Brantford. Knowing the songs, I could of course make out the words, but very faint and far away.

There is another feature about this: You will observe the transmitting instrument is clearly different from the receiving instrument. The receiving instrument is only adapted to be placed to the mouth, so while we could telephone from Brantford to Paris, we could not telephone back from Paris to Brantford, and we had to use a telegraph line for communication back. (Laughter).

After trying these experiments and hearing faint vocal sound, in this vague far-away manner, so different from those we had in the laboratory experiments where we had satisfaction in conversation from one room to another, but which proved to be not practical -- I had come provided with numerous coils of various types, coils of both thick and thin wire, long coils and small coils, which could be fitted into the instruments -- I made arrangements with Mr. Griffin to change the coils in his instrument when I made a similar change in mine. Into the transmitting instrument we put a coil of many turns of fine wire instead of a few turns of thick wire, and at the same time as Mr. Griffin was changing the coils in his transmitting instrument in Brantford, I did the same thing in Paris. Then I listened. To my surprise out came a beautiful three-part song with good volume and good articulation. I could even understand the singers by their voices. The storm of noises and explosive sounds, though still annoying, did not interfere, and we had

reached the practical transmission of speech upon a long line for the first time. (Great Applause).

The receiver was in Paris, the transmitter in Brantford and the battery in Toronto, so that we had a circuit of about sixty-eight or seventy miles in length, and those experiments made here in August, 1876, were the first experiments in which speech was transmitted over miles of space. (Applause).

It is interesting to look back on these things. It is interesting to me to see these old instruments; they recall so many details. It is interesting to see my old friend Mr. Griffin and to think what part he played in this historical experiment.

A number of experiments were made. That one from Paris to Brantford on the 10th of August is historical because on that occasion was worked out experimental conditions that made telephony upon long circuits feasible. Before that we had only had laboratory experiments from one room of the house to the other, and when we tried the instruments upon a long line, the results were not satisfactory, not practical. It was here in Brantford that the means were arrived at by which practicability was reached.

I know there are other speakers tonight, but I do want to take this, possibly my last opportunity, of speaking on the subject of the telephone, to say when I look at the crude apparatus with which the first results were obtained, I feel that it becomes me to be rather modest in the claims that are made for me as the inventor of the telephone as it now exists. The telephone system of today is the work of many, many co-operating minds. There are millions of miles of wire now connecting all parts of the United States and Canada together. Where once we found difficulty in talking from Brantford to Paris, one now talks with ease from New York to San Francisco. (Applause).

A curious problem is in my mind when I look back upon the short time that has elapsed since these crude instruments were introduced, and think of the use of the telephone all over the world. The telephone has become a necessity of civilized life. Even war cannot be carried on without it now-a-days, and in peace it is the handmaid of all. Have we reached the end of it? What good would be the future? We now have a telephone exchange so that we can talk from any part of the United States to any other part. What next? -- wireless telephony. We have wireless telephony, but the old telephone still plays a part.

There was a man in Washington the other day who went over to Arlington, just across the river from Washington, to the wireless station there, and he there connected with a wireless instrument and talked by word of mouth to a man on the Eifel Tower in Paris, without wire at all. (Applause). But that is not all: a man in Honolulu overheard the conversation. (Great applause and laughter). Just think what that means! The distance from Honolulu to the Eifel Tower in Paris must be 8,000 miles -- one third the circumference of the globe. Does not the success of that experiment overshadow the day when a man may be able to talk with another man in any other part of the world without wire and without batteries? (Great Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sure you have been privileged to hear tonight an address the like of which the civilized world would be very glad to hear. The remarks that have been made by our esteemed friend, Dr. Bell, are historic beyond all record. Never, probably, has an audience in a city of this size had so distinguished a privilege as to hear what Dr. Bell has had to say to us on this occasion. (Applause).

Any child or any young man who is here, as the years go by, will be able to recount this occasion, and it will become more and more famous as the world passes on, that those who lived in the days of Dr. Bell and had the pleasure of hearing him as you have tonight, have had a privilege that should not be lightly esteemed, and I am sure will not be lightly esteemed by the citizens of Brantford and those who have come hundreds and thousands of miles to be present on this occasion. Brantford is highly honored, and we desire to express our most sincere thanks to Dr. Bell for the splendid service he rendered the City of Brantford today in coming here, in assisting us during the day, and with untiring effort has responded on every occasion on which we called upon him. I am sure I express the opinion of all, Dr. Bell, that we deeply appreciate your efforts today and are devotedly thankful for you coming here. (Great applause).

MISS MARJORIE JONES one of Brantford's leading musicians then delighted the audience with a violin solo.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I could not induce a gentleman to come on the platform, whom we have with us today, the sculptor of the monument that has been unveiled in the Bell Memorial Gardens. Mr. Allward is a sculptor whom we may say is purely Canadian, and he has made for Brantford a work of art, the like of which does not exist in Canada or even in the United States. (Applause). I think Mr. Allward has earned a lasting debt of gratitude, not only from the Bell Memorial Association but the citizens of Brantford and the United States as well, because this is a matter of international importance in which our brothers to the south are equally interested with ourselves.

It is eight years last month since the contract for the monument was signed, and it was to have been delivered in 1912, five years ago. The delay has been caused because it is entirely the effort of one man; no other person could be employed upon it. The sculptor alone could do all that has been done, and for the last five years, Sculptor Allward has taken practically no other work than that of the monument. He has put his life into it, and I feel confident he has produced a work of art that will be handed down to our posterity as an heirloom erected to the greatest inventor and the greatest invention of modern times. (Applause).

We could not persuade Mr. Allward to speak to us, but we have a gentleman of the greatest distinction who understands art in the Dominion of Canada perhaps as no other man does, and we are deeply grateful to him that he has honored us with his presence today. I have pleasure in asking Sir Edmund Walker, Art Critic of Canada, and President of the Bank of Commerce of Canada, to address the gathering.

ADDRESS

by

SIR EDMUND WALKER, Toronto.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Bell, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In view of a good many things that have been done in the name of art by the Dominion of Canada during the last eight or ten years, I should be very sorry if I was the Dominion Government's critic in art. (Laughter and applause). I am, however, the Chairman of a body of trustees who are responsible for the National Gallery of Pictures

and Sculptory. The first board is a body to which the Dominion government is supposed to refer before committing themselves to public statuary and public portraits and business of that kind, but I can assure you they discuss things with the Advisory Arts Committee after they have got into trouble and not before. (Laughter).

Because I held that position, and because we knew technically how to ask for competition in a work like the Bell Memorial, the Brantford Committee did me the honor of calling on me one day to discuss the technique of drawing up proposals for such a competition.

When these gentlemen came to me, an unpleasant thrill went through me lest they should want a realistic monument of the telephone -- Dr. Bell at one end of the line, and an "hello" girl at the other (Laughter) -- and I was delighted to find that the gentlemen of the Brantford Committee wished this great subject treated ideally.

The competition went forth to the world and nine designs were made and submitted at Brantford. Again the Committee did me the honor of asking me to be the Chairman of a committee of three to discuss the merits of these nine models. They are still in Brantford, I believe, and may be seen by all of you. We made our selection of the one that you have had erected, and there was some disappointment upon the faces of some people. I received a great deal of comfort from Mr. Wilkes when he told me that the last model placed in the room was that of a somewhat eminent sculptor in the United States which I liked best after Mr. Allward's design. This gentleman had said when he finished his model, "Nobody here had any chance whatever alongside of that model" -- pointing to Mr. Allward's -- "for he could not make it for twice the money".

Ladies and Gentlemen, you are to live with this memorial, and it is a terrible thing, especially in a town of this size, and almost as terrible in great cities like London and Berlin, to have to live every day with a piece of bronze statuary if it is not a piece of art. In this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific we have statues which in the beneficence of Providence, it is to be hoped will some day be melted up. To force our posterity to live in the presence of such atrocious works is taking an advantage of futurity that we have in Brantford one of the greatest pieces of sculptory on the North American Continent; I should be profoundly depressed today, because I realize fairly well the tremendous responsibility of those who caused the statue to be erected.

If people do not try, when in an Art Gallery, to enter into sympathy with the artists, and try to understand the painter's point of view, they go away disliking that which they have not made the first effort to understand sympathetically. Although I may weary you, I am going to try to tell you how Mr. Allward worked out this great question of the invention of the telephone ideally, and to some extent subjectively.

He conceived that great figure in the centre of the relief -- Humanity. He told me this morning the figure of Humanity was modeled from a man who tilled the soil around Brantford, who went away to the war, who was wounded, who came back wounded from the war, posed as the model for this figure of Humanity for Mr. Allward, got work as a Forest Ranger, got tired of it and has gone back to the war, and is there at this moment fighting as your representative and mine. (Applause). His name is Cyril Kinsella. Humanity lying on that bank of clouds resembles an ancient Greek god. Whispering into the ear of Humanity is the Genius of the Universe, telling him that a power exists of

which he has never been aware and of which the Genius proposes to make him aware, -- the power of transmitting through the air, knowledge, joy, and sorrow.

If you will try to get the sculptor's conception of the message through the air in that form, ideally, than I am sure you will have a happier view of that wonderful relief than you can if you have not that indication of the meaning.

The figures that float away on theoretical clouds are the messengers of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. In addition to that, in front on two great granite pillars are two majestic figures of bronze. One is transmitting and one is listening across a space of forty-five feet, which is large enough to give the idea of great space.

As time goes on and you think of this conception and of what it means, I am perfectly satisfied the people of Brantford will realize that it is a great work of art. If it is not, then within a reasonable space of time, even the commonest man on the street will see it is not great.

I would like to say a word to you about the actual creation from the commonplace point of view of mechanics. This is a great work of art from the point of view of a contractor or an engineer. The bronze casting, a great work of art by itself, is done by the Gorham Company of New York. They think Mr. Allward the greatest sculptor for whom they have cast bronze. Their dream and Mr. Allward's dream was to cast in one piece that great relief, and had they been able to do it, it would have been the greatest piece of bronze casting in North America in modern times. That was, however, impossible, not only impossible, but in casting the second half of the relief, the bronze metal exploded and several men were burned badly, though not seriously, and the whole cast had to be remade.

Let us consider for a moment the building up of a great work like this. In the first place, Mr. Allward sent here his small sketch model. Sketch models are done without the use of human models, and are only intended to give conception of the artist's ideas. He is then called upon to develop in half of the final size, every one of the figures, but not from human models, so that the committee can pass them and see that they compare with the original sketch models. When that is done, then the figures have to be modelled from actual human models. Toronto, and Canada for that matter, is an extremely difficult place from which to procure models, so difficult that a great deal of the delay has been due to the fact that for weeks and weeks together, it was impossible to find a model to pose for any of these parts. It was a stroke of great luck that Mr. Allward found this man Kinsella.

When the model had been made from the human figure, it then has to be cast in plaster. Those who have anything to do with mechanics will understand the sort of moulding that has to be made to make the various plaster casts from the model, which when done, have to be shipped to New York, and very large moulds have to be made by which the bronze casting is finally made. This must be accomplished by the best of mechanics, and requires a great deal of skill, and Mr. Allward has a great respect for the mechanics of his art. You have not only a great work of art, but it has been constructed by a great firm of bronze casters, and so far as the granite work is concerned, you have something that will easily outlast any other physical structure that man has placed upon the face of the earth.

At one time it was intended -- I say frankly in Dr. Bell's presence -- to put a relief of Dr. Bell at one end, and at the other end a relief of the telephone. As time went by, it

was thought it would be a pity to destroy the conception of the work as a whole. It is a grave, dignified work, and being erected at this time of war, does not appeal to us as being wrong. It is a very lofty conception, and it is best not to disturb that conception. With the consent of the city, there was placed at the end of the great relief two disks with Latin statements of facts prepared by Prof. Maurice Hutton, and in their compression and eloquence, he is the one who deserves the credit, although the ideas were Allward's. On the left-hand side, the Latin reads:

“Mundus Telephonica Usu Recreatus Ret” -- The world by using the telephone has been recreated.

On the right-hand side:

“Hoc Opus Telephonica Patri Dedicatum Est” -- This monument has been dedicated to the author of the invention.

I compliment the City of Brantford on possessing something the like of which does not exist in Canada. When in centuries to come people travel all over this country for recreation, as they did before this trouble in Europe, Brantford will be one of the places where the “Globe Trotter” will come because of this wonderful work, the invention of the telephone, and the erection of this magnificent memorial. If I have told you something you already know, I have done it because I am tremendously anxious that the people of Brantford should study this great work of art, understand it and conceive it as Walter Allward conceived it.

May I correct an error which I made at the Luncheon. I said we would make Mr. Allward a Canadian when we brought Newfoundland into the Confederation. His father was born in Newfoundland, but he was born in Toronto. (Great applause).

THE CHAIRMAN complimented the audience on having the opportunity of hearing Sir Edmund Walker's interpretation of the memorial. He was pleased he had mentioned the Gorham Company, and he continued, "The panel is the largest bronze casting in North America. It was so large that the railway, upon which it was originally intended to be shipped, could not carry it on account of the low bridges, and it had to be transferred to another railway. It is twice the thickness of what was first intended, and as the price of bronze metal has been raised since the beginning of the war, the casting alone is worth today more than twice the contract price.

"Many of you who are present will remember that Brantford was honored for several years by the residence of two of the greatest elocutionists of the day. I refer to Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, the father of our distinguished friend, Dr. Bell, and Prof. D.C. Bell, the one coming from the London University where he had been for years Professor of Elocution, and the other from the Dublin University, where he had for years been Professor of Elocution. Mr. A.J. Wilkes and myself were pupils of Prof. Alexander Melville Bell and attended his first classes in elocution in the City of Brantford. Dr. Bell tells me that none of the next generation inherited the wonderful gift, but that it has come out in the third generation, and I am pleased to say to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we have one of the third generation with us tonight, Mr. Robert Bell of Washington. He will give you an interpretation of the elocutionary art as practised in the City of Washington. He has charge of the entertainment of the 10,000,000 soldiers that the United States are at present gathering together, so you may be sure he is a young man of merit." (Applause).

MR. ROBERT BELL of Washington recited "The Volunteer" by Robert Service, generously responding to the hearty applause with "The Spell of the Yukon" by the same author.

THE CHAIRMAN in introducing the Hon. E.D. Macpherson, Provincial Secretary, said: The Bell Memorial Association has been favored by both the Dominion and Ontario governments by very substantial subscriptions; the Dominion Government having given \$10,000 towards the erection of the monument, and the Ontario Government, \$5,000. We have had the pleasure of representatives of both of these Governments here today. I regret that Senator Robertson has had to leave the city, but spent his first official day in our midst as Minister of Labour in the new Union Cabinet, having been sworn in yesterday. I am glad to say the representative of the Ontario Government has remained with us, and it is my pleasure to introduce to you the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W.D. Macpherson. (Applause).

ADDRESS

by

HON. W.D. MACPHERSON, Provincial Secretary for Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Bell, Sir Edmund Walker, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I came here primarily on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario to pay a well deserved tribute to an eminent scientist. I did that this morning, and I have extreme pleasure in reiterating it again tonight in the presence perhaps of some who were my auditors this morning.

The people of Brantford are certainly to be congratulated upon the great success which has attended the functions of today. It is seldom indeed that a memorial to a man as eminent as Dr. Bell is completed, dedicated and presented by a municipality in the lifetime of the man who is the author of the invention. That, however, has been performed here today, and I think it is a very remarkable thing that not only after the lapse of forty odd years since the telephone was invented should we have the presence of the inventor himself, but that he should be accompanied here tonight by Mr. Griffin who was one of his assistants, to some limited degree, on that occasion, with Mr. Whitaker whose name has been alluded to tonight as the maker of the original instrument which has been displayed by Dr. Bell. It is also an especially happy feature that Dr. Bell is accompanied on this occasion by his gracious wife. (Applause).

I know not how true it may be, but I have read that Mrs. Bell was a very great inspiration to Dr. Bell when he was struggling with these problems which his brain was evolving day by day prior to the successful invention of the telephone. I know not how true it is, but I have read, that on an occasion fraught perhaps with the greatest consequences, the instrument, imperfect perhaps as it was in July 1876, was shown and exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. It is said that it was not Dr. Bell's intention to be present in order to demonstrate or to in any way advertise his invention. It is said that the space which was allotted by the Board of Directors of that Exhibition was comparatively insignificant, and it did not occupy a prominent place in the Exhibition. Dr. Bell will know whether these statements are correct. At any rate, after the committee of some forty or fifty eminent scientists who were going through the Exhibition, were about to leave the premises towards evening, after a hot and tired day, their attention was

drawn to the fact that there was something of an entirely novel nature yet to be seen, and some of them in a perfunctory sort of way were induced to go into the small enclosure where this instrument was being exhibited.

It was doubtful indeed whether anything would result from the visit of those who perhaps in idle curiosity, without any substantial belief in the statement that had been made that something wonderful was to be seen there, did go in. Lord Kelvin, whose name has been alluded to tonight, who was then Sir William Thompson, was one of the party, and after having seen a slight demonstration of the capabilities of the instrument, he is said to have remarked (although he was perhaps at that time second to none in scientific knowledge in the world) that this was the most wonderful thing the world has ever known. (Hear, hear). At any rate, one thing led to another, until the tired men who had come into that room had remained several hours in wonderment at the results that were produced by that machine.

Ladies and Gentlemen, that is only a trifle over forty years ago. Suppose the telephone had not been invented, what would be the state and condition of the business affairs of the world today?

I sat at the Civic Luncheon today beside Mr. Hubbard, a family connection of Dr. Bell's, and in conversation with him learned that he was the Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. That is the company which originally owned and controlled the patent invention of Dr. Bell. Incidentally I asked him what was the capitalization of the company - perhaps I should have known - but the figures he gave me are almost inconceivable to the human mind. He said the authorized capital of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was \$500,000,000. May I give you a

slight illustration in order to set your mind thinking? We are told by scientist that the sun is approximately 93,000,000 miles from the earth; if we multiply 93,000,000 by five, we have not yet attained the figure equal to the capitalization of this company, which controls and operates under the patent invention originally designed by Dr. Bell, and the designs which have been added as working apparatus and arrangements of one kind and another during the space of forty years. What it may be in another forty years, no man can tell.

Dr. Bell intimated in his closing remarks that experiments had been made whereby a man in Arlington had talked with another man in the Eifel Tower in Paris without the use of wire, and the conversation had been overheard by a man in Honolulu. I do not know what the next step may be, but I should not be surprised, Ladies and Gentlemen, if the time would come when we should be able to take down the receiver of a telephone and call up a friend 200 or 300 miles away, find that he is not in, and the telephone in his library will respond that Mr. Smith is out for the evening. (Laughter). It will then be our duty to any, "Well, will you be kind enough to take this message and give it to Mr. Smith when he comes in".

I should not be at all surprised if the time would come when some device will be invented, some attachment to the telephone, which will enable me to call up a man in Montreal, perhaps after he has gone to bed, and the telephone will say "He has retired", and I would leave a message. In the morning, he would come to his faithful telephone, take down the receiver and say, "What have you done on my behalf during the night"? (Laughter) And he would receive my message. If the telephone can be got to perform a function of that kind, it will be of great practical value.

Today the efficiency of the average man has been increased I think I can safely say many thousand fold by the use of the telephone. It is not an uncommon experience to me in my daily life to receive fifty or sixty telephone calls at my desk and to respond to them instantly. A large staff of eighty or ninety clerks, most of whom have telephones upon their desks, also receive a good many and dispatch a great many telephone messages. I leave it to your own imagination to figure out how much the efficiency of such man and each messenger who uses the telephone is increased by the invention to which we are indebted to Dr. Bell.

One of the present weaknesses of the telephone as a requisite for commercial business is that it does not preserve a record of the conversation. You and I may meet upon the street. We may transact some item of business, and if we are both equally honorable and retain a correct recollection of what was transacted, there will be no difficulty in coming together, but if one should find it to his advantage to be dishonorable and repudiate the bargain which has been made without the presence of any witness, then of course the other man is at very great disadvantage.

The telephone is in precisely the same position at the present time except for the fact that in many instances business men use a double receiver so that when a conversation is being carried on, not only may I do the talking at my end and receive a reply from the other man at the other end of the line, but some person else, sitting at an adjoining desk who has a receiver, will hear the conversation and be able to corroborate me as a matter of testimony if such a case should be called into court. If a mechanical device could be provided whereby a conversation could be rolled up upon a wax disk or

something of that kind, the telephone, a wonderful triumph as it is, would add enormously to its business value and its value to the public.

The remark has been made that the people of Brantford are greatly indebted to Dr. Bell for coming here today. Everyone of us, I am sure, admit our indebtedness to Dr. Bell. (Applause). We are also very grateful indeed to His Excellency, the Governor-General -- (applause) -- and to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario for coming here. (Applause). And we are certainly not less indebted to our esteemed friend, Sir Edmund Walker. (Applause) for leaving his important business and coming here to be the guest of the City of Brantford, and to entertain us as he has done with such very useful and interesting information.

I thank you most cordially, Mr. Chairman and Members of your Committee, for the invitation which has been extended to the Prime Minister of Ontario, and on his behalf and I think I may safely say on behalf not only of the Government but also of all people of the Province of Ontario, we testify to our personal regard for Dr. Bell, and the very great obligation we are under to him for the magnificent service which he has rendered to civilization and humanity in the invention of the telephone. (Great applause).

SERGT. TURLEY representing the Great War Veterans Association recited a tale of trench life, which was much appreciated. As an encore he gave "Snarl Yellow" by Kipling.

THE CHAIRMAN in introducing Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor said: We have with us tonight the son-in-law of Dr. Bell, who got one of the belles of the Bells. Mr. Grosvenor is the editor of probably the most scientific magazine published on the American Continent, and it is in the homes of many Brantford people, the National Geographic.

Mr. Grosvenor tells me that the monthly production goes into over 600,000 homes in the United States, besides many in Canada, and the modest young man you see on my right is the editor of that magazine. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Bell, one of the finest women on the American Continent, as Dr. Bell will testify, and I have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Grosvenor to say a few words.

ADDRESS

by

MR. GILBERT GROSVENOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of Brantford:

I feel very unworthy to be on a platform with a Bell in Brantford, and I should not have the courage to be here inspite of the very flattering introduction of Mr. Cockshutt, but for the inspiration of the dear lady who was a Bell and is now a Grosvenor, and also for the sake of six grandchildren of Alexander Graham Bell who have asked me to express on behalf of the family our great gratitude and appreciation of what the city of Brantford and the Dominion of Canada and this Province has done to honor our illustrious ancestor.

I think Mr. Cockshutt, Sir Edmund Walker and the other members of the committee have been very modest in their description of this really remarkable tribute. It would, I am sure, grace and honor Trafalgar Square or any square in Washington, Paris or any other beautiful city in the world. (Applause).

Just think for a moment what a wonderful people the English speaking race is. Not the telephone only, but the modern factory which makes our clothes, the use of coal, the use of gas, the use of oil, the modern process of steel railways, the telegraph, the steam engine, the harvester machine, and all these great inventions of modern times are the production of the English speaking race. And now the entire English speaking people are in alliance for the first time. Let us hope it will be an alliance that will last as long as the English language is spoken.

In conclusion I would like, on behalf of the Bell descendants, to thank you once more. This memorial is a mark of affection for the Bell family which we all appreciate. Our children for generations will make pilgrimages to this shrine. Such a memorial means a great deal of work and sacrifice on the part of the committee, and to everyone who has done so much we give our most devoted thanks. (Great applause).

THE CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. W.H. Griffin, Mayor of Calispel, Montana, a former citizen of Brantford and the man who assisted Dr. Bell in his first experiments with the telephone.

MR W.H. GRIFFIN, Mayor of Calispel, in a humorous little address said he was “mighty” glad to be back in Brantford. He had come a long, long way to do what he could in his humble way to help in the unveiling of this magnificent monument, and he was more than delighted to see his old friend Dr. Bell once again. In conclusion he recited a very appropriate poem entitled, “Tell Him Now”.

MISS RAYMOND of Brantford delighted the audience with a vocal solo, and led in the singing of the National Anthem.

With three cheers for Dr. Bell and three cheers for Mrs. Bell, Brantford concluded her day of doing honor to the greatest scientist of the age. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, and his invention of the telephone in the City of Brantford.
